

THE ONTARIO ARGUS

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Germany Against the World

In looks more and more as if the war will finally resolve itself into a situation where Germany will almost literally, in the words of Kaiser, fighting "against a world of enemies."

The Teutonic allies are already at war actively with seven nations—Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, and constructively with Japan and Portugal. The entrance of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece is very possible and would make a league of 12 enemies. Such a ring of foes, it may be assumed, would soon render Austria-Hungary incapable of effective resistance and finishing the work of taking Constantinople and prostrating Turkey, leaving to Germany alone the Titanic task of defending her frontiers against overwhelming odds.

The appalling nature of such a struggle is all the more impressive when the full scope of this possible "duodecimal alliance" is considered. Reckoning the 12 hostile countries and their colonies, Germany would be arrayed against much more than half the world's area and nearly half the world's population. If we reckon together Germany, Austria and Turkey, there is a total of 136,000,000 against 800,000,000 out of the earth's estimated population of 1,732,000,000. If we figure on Germany alone, at last standing at bay against such a pack of foes, it will be 67,000,000 people against 800,000,000.

If Germany can win against such a combina-

tion as that, she may truly be said to have conquered the world, making trivial in comparison all the conquests of the Greeks under Alexander, the Romans under Caesar and the French under Napoleon.

Torture No Deterrent.

The policy of Thomas Mott Osborne in his conduct of Sing Sing prison, in New York, has not been passed without censure. On the whole, it is meeting with more and more approval as its results begin to be apparent; and the criticisms are chiefly from those not especially acquainted with the workings of men's minds. But criticisms there are, both private and official, and the movement toward sane prison reform exemplified at Sing Sing is so important to the country at large that analysis of them is worth while.

One man in public life has urged that "prison punishment be made so terrible that when the convict comes out he will be deterred from ever committing crime again." It is the "frightfulness" theory as applied in Belgium during the present war. Many have been the objections to base ball and the educational features aided by Columbia University.

The fallacy underlying this point of view is the belief that cruel punishment will prevent repetitions of crime in the same offender, or deter others from following the criminal's example. Cruelty has never been known to have such an effect. The man who is going to commit crime is either going to take chance that he will escape entirely, or he is too stupid or too much inflamed by criminal passion to figure out results.

The truth underlying Mr Osborne's method is that the habitual criminal is a man for some reason at odds with society. To what extent society is to blame for this is another

matter. The fact is, the criminal plays against society. Prison torture, instead of changing his attitude, naturally intensifies it. When he gets out, he has the added motive of revenge for his torture. But prison education, good surroundings, a boost into good habits of thought and action, has every chance in its favor to influence the released prisoner to play on society's side of the game.

Will There Be Repudiation?

If European war continues until July 31, a period of one year from its commencement based upon expenditures to date, it is stated that it will have cost the participating nations the staggering sum of \$35,702,000,000 or more than 35 times the entire national debt of the United States.

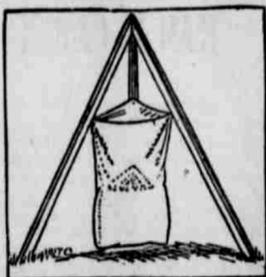
The British parliament has just been asked for an appropriation of \$5,982,000,000 for the war for another year. The war is said to be costing Great Britain \$10,506,000 a day, and most of the other nations involved about the same amount excepting Germany, whose ex-

penses are close to double that amount. Germany's total expenses for the first year of the war are put at \$9,480,000,000, as against \$4,790,000,000 for England more than \$6,000,000,000 each for France, Austria-Hungary and Russia, and about \$2,432,000,000 for Belgium.

These figures do not take into account the loss of life, which means just that much removed from the field of production and increase of world wealth, nor do they consider the property destruction, which individual instances, such as that of the Lusitania, will run as high as \$1,000,000 or more.

Consideration of these stupendous figures naturally brings up the question as to whether there will be repetition of history in the shape of repudiation of European obligations. If the war goes on for another year both expenditures and property loss will have been doubled, possibly increased in even greater proportion. The victors will demand war indemnities, which the vanquished will be compelled to pay, and payment will mean taxation and possible semi-pauperism extending over a period of years.

Handy Bag Filling Device.
A handy device for filling bags can be made by following the plan given herewith:
Set up three posts, as shown in picture. The apex should be about six feet from the ground. Screw into each part a stout hook at the height that



will let the bag rest lightly on the ground when filled. If they are too

high the bag will tear out. By means of this arrangement one man can do the work of one man and a boy. It can easily be moved from one place to another, as the posts can be made of 2 by 4 inch pine material, light enough for a man to carry easily.

MARKET GARDENING.

Don't neglect thinning the lettuce. If sown in rows thin the plants to stand eight inches apart. The thinned plants may be set in other ground if desired.

Cauliflower is not considered an easy crop to grow, but it is such a good vegetable that every home gardener should try to grow it. Seafoam is one of the best varieties for the late crop. It seems to be more resistant to hot, dry weather than most other varieties.

Good crops can't be grown on poor soils. The most important factor, then, in vegetable gardening is to make the

soil good. Drainage, humus, plant food, tillage and moisture are the main factors in making soils productive.

Many farmers have not learned the value of Swiss chard. It produces an enormous quantity of leaves, which are valuable for greens as well as for the poultry, especially if the fowls are kept in small yards. Sow the seed as early as possible. There should be at least fifteen inches between rows. Thin the plants to about four inches and then to eight inches. The young plants are most tender and delicious for greens.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Work has commenced on the Hermiton-Umatilla highway. This is a seven mile road from Hermiton to the Columbia river at Umatilla boat landing.

Seaside's new clam cannery is handling all the clams available. The plant has a capacity of nearly 3000 cans an hour. Experiments are also being

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Onions are important enough as a market commodity to compel the attention of landowners generally. The crop is reasonably sure, and there is a demand all the year.

One great advantage is the keeping quality of onions. They do not have to be marketed at any particular time, and one may choose favorable market conditions. The price is in keeping with the high level of other farm products, and fair profits are assured.

A little study of the markets will show that the growing of bunch onions for table use is profitable. This may pay better than letting the bulbs mature if the land is handy to market. Growing onion sets is thought by many to be the best method of all.

An acre of onions will produce on an average 300 bushels, although large tracts are made to yield an average of 500 bushels an acre at a cost for growing not exceeding \$50. In districts where the ordinary varieties of onions



ONIONS AS A MARKET COMMODITY.

are planted in rows three feet apart and cultivated with horse tools the yield is generally about 150 bushels an acre, and the cost of production is frequently not more than \$10 or \$12 an acre.

Most of the onions grown in the United States are propagated from seed. Propagation from seed is conducted by three more or less distinct methods—first, by sowing the seed in the rows where the crop is to grow and mature; second, by sowing the seed in specially prepared beds and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground; third, by first growing sets from seed and then, after keeping them through the winter, planting them in the field to produce the crop of mature bulbs.

While it is desirable to plant quite early, it never pays to sow the seed before the land is in the best possible condition. When the soil has been brought to a smooth, even surface and is fine and mellow, the seed is sown by means of one of the common seed drills, of which there are several makes upon the market. The hand drills which sow one row at a time, are extensively employed, but many of the larger growers employ a gang of drills hitched together and plant from five to seven rows at once.

When the soil is inclined to be lumpy and difficult to reduce to a well pulverized condition, a wooden drag or leveler and smoother will be indispensable, and should be run over the ground until it is reduced to a thoroughly fine condition. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as the soil is in good condition for working. Only moderately rich soil should be used for the growing of onion sets, as they will have a tendency to grow too large in strong soils.

Onion seed germinates quickly, and the young plants will be up high enough to make the rows plainly distinguishable in eight to ten days from the date of sowing, when cultivation should immediately begin and continue as often as once a week during the growing season, or to within a short time before harvest time. This will be indicated by the turning yellow of the tips of the leaves, when cultivation should be discontinued. Hand weeding will have to be done at least twice, and if the soil is very weedy a third and perhaps the fourth weeding will be required. Never allow the weeds to get the upper hand. If this occurs the crop will soon be brought to a condition bordering on ruin. Success depends on about four important factors—suitable soil, its proper preparation for the seed, good seed and clean cultivation. All of these are necessary and of equal importance to the successful growing of this crop.

The Seed Bed.

A well prepared seed bed is of nearly as much importance as is the seed. It may be easy or difficult for the young plants to get food from the soil, depending on whether the seed bed has been well or poorly prepared. To gather moisture and food through the roots it is necessary that the roots be in actual contact with the soil particles. Therefore it is obvious that the seed bed should be fine and compact, such as would be made on fall plowed land by disking in the spring and harrowing at least once before and once after sowing. A lumpy and open or too wet and heavy seed bed does not afford the hospitable condition which insures a prompt, vigorous germination and growth. The best of seed may make a perfect stand when sown upon such a seed bed under favorable conditions of heat and moisture, but seed weak in vitality must have a perfectly prepared seed bed to insure a fair stand. Even with seed of the best quality it is always wise to prepare the seed bed well.—Andrew Boss, Experiment Station, St. Paul.

Subscribe for the Argus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT THE GREAT EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Come Along Folks; See the Fair Early

Low Round Trip Rates Are In Force to the Mighty Panama-Pacific International Exposition at the City by the Golden Gate—Strange Tribes and Races From Far Corners of the Globe and Marvelous Exhibits Entrall Millions of Visitors—One-Sixtieth of an Ounce of Radium Worth \$300,000 Produces Marvelous Plant Growth—Daniel Webster's Plow Is Shown—New Industry in Pearl Culture Exhibits by Japan—Strange Aeroscope Raises Higher Than Ferris Wheel—King of Siam Sends Huge Ebony Palace to San Francisco In Knocked Down Form—Samoan Divers Surprise by Great Time They Remain Under Water.

THE greatest exhibition the world has ever known, the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, is today in full blast. Thousands of amazed visitors are viewing the world's most remarkable achievements in the industries, sciences and the applied arts. Visit the Exposition today and you can talk with your friends over the long distance telephone and hear

their voices far louder than they were spoken into the transmitting telephone. The voice is amplified by the marvelous Audion amplifier, invented by Lee de Forest. To put it untechnically, through the Audion amplifier the voice vibrations are increased in intensity by passing through a series of heat waves. A man in New York city today can talk to an audience in the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Panama-Pacific In-

ternational Exposition. It is possible to increase the intensity of the speaker's voice to such an extent, if necessary, as to fill a whole hall.

Among Japan's exhibits is shown the development of the pearl industry through the raising of a type of pearl developing oysters. The plow used by Daniel Webster is shown. In the German section Dr. Herman Lieber, the

famous chemist, portrays the utility of radium and its derivatives.

Strange wild tribes from French Somaliland, on the Zone, the great amusement section, give marvelous exhibitions of their prowess with the spear. These warriors are of the same intrepid type as the Algerians serving in the French army.

The world's woman champion rifle

shot, Princess Winona, gives marvelous exhibitions of her skill.

Dancers of all nations reproduce the famous Turkish and Egyptian dances which fascinated thousands at the great world's Columbian exposition at Chicago and display the latest steps practiced in the royal courts of the Orient.

In the aeroscope visitors enter a car

resembling a two storied houseboat and are swung 264 feet in the air at the summit of a lofty inverted pendulum.

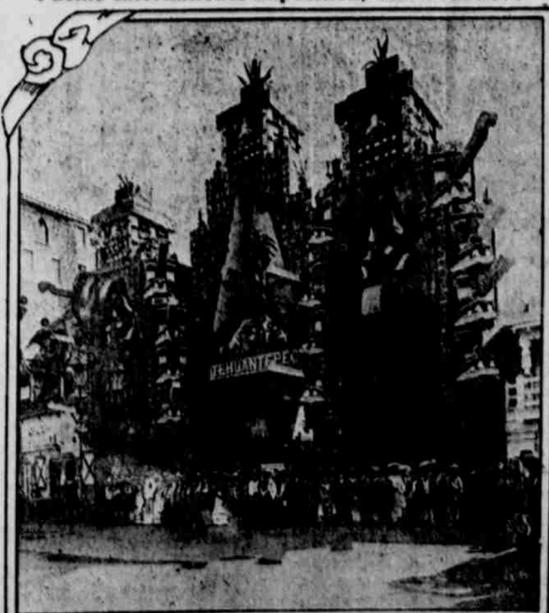
The Exposition offers the most comprehensive epitome of the world's progress ever presented. The man from any land who goes there may say, "I am on my native soil." The remarkable photos on this page show scenes never before presented from the Exposition.

Toyland Grown Up Wonderful Feature at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition



SCENES in famous Toyland concession on the Zone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. In this great amusement device, which covers fourteen acres, toys are reproduced upon a gigantic scale, the figures here shown being eighty feet in height.

Tehuantepec Displays Native Art at the Big Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco



This photograph shows the beautiful Tehuantepec Village on the Zone, the \$10,000,000 amusement section, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Here skilled craftsmen from faraway Tehuantepec show the manufacture of their native textiles and potteries.

Interior of Superb Siamese Palace at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco



THIS photograph shows the interior of the palace erected by the king of faraway Siam at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. In this palace priceless oriental treasures are shown. The palace is an exact duplicate of the palace in the Royal Gardens in Siam and was carved out of ebony, set up in Siam and then taken apart and brought to San Francisco in knocked down shape.

Destruction of the German submarine U-29 by the British is accepted by the Berlin war officials as explanation for the failure of the vessel to return from her last cruise.

An authoritative denial has been received from The Hague of the report in circulation in London that the relations between Holland and Germany had reached the breaking point.